ATRUE ACCOUNT Of the Bringing up of

Sir Thomas Armestrong

WESTMINSTER.

On Saturday the Fourteenth Day of June, 1684. and of the

Award for Lis

EXECUTION,

DRAWN, HANG'D, and QUARTERED,

On Friday the Twentieth of the Same Month.

RATTORS and MURDERERS although they vainly think to Fly from Jaffice after they have perpetrated fuch horrid Villanies, yet the Divine Vengeance very Rarely fuffers Them to go Unputished even in this Life; And if the Wiseman Advises, To take beed of speaking against KINGS in our most private Recesses, Least the Birds of the Air revealit; What Man that expects to be Protected amongst Humane Society (but more especially that professes Christianity) can then imagine such Bare fac'd Contrivances as our late. Dome flick Bloody Conspirators have been Guilty of, will go Unrevenged by the Justice of Heaven, when instead of Whisperings against the Sacred Person of the KING, which in all Times bath been accounted Criminal; Our Home bred Traytors did Contrive the open Affassination and Murder of the Best of KINGS; and also of his Onely Brother to destroy if possible the KINGLT RACE; It's no Wonder that this Horrid Contrivance should fet a Mark upon Them, and render Them'as Fugitives and Vagabonds in the Habitable World.

Sir Thomas Armestrong, the Subject of this Paper, Albeit a Person that had been Loaded with the Favours of his Soveraign, and also received the Pardon of several Capital Offences, Yet that he might make himself the Monster of Mankind, and Pattern of the Greatest Ingratitude against this very Soveraign that had been so Kind to him; He is one of the most Fierce in the late Barbarous Conspiracy, and the most unwilling to desist from that Bloody Design, when they were prevented of

their Intended Affassination at the Rye.

And when the Almighty who has appointed Kings to be his Vice-Gerents on Earth, detected their Villang, he with the First discovers his Guilt, (not by any humble Submission and Confession) but by flying his Country and persisting in Dewilish Correspondencies, if possible, to find out some way to Injure that Prince he

had so highly Offended.

During which time of his Absence, the LAW taking place again thin, he was Indicted for High-Treason against the King's Majesty and Government, and for not appearing Outlawed and Attainted of the said High-Treason, and like a Wandring Sinner having spent almost Twelve Months, could not find shelter for tuch Black Crimes even in the Republick Countries: He wastaken at Leyden, some to willes from Amsterdam, and forthwith brought over in the Katherine Tatch, from whence (when arrived in our River) by a Warrant from His Majesties Principal Secretary of State received by the Keeper of Newgate in London, and brought to that Goal on Wednesday the 11th of June 1684.

On Saturday the 14th of the said Month, he was by Habeas Corpus carried from Newgate to Westminster before the Judges of His Majesties Court of Kings Bench; He was but in an ordinary Habit, like some old Meagre decayed Gentleman, and the Guilt of his Crimes, or some other Reason, caused such a paleness and deadness in his Countenance, that very little of that Courage was discoverable

which in the time of his Greatness he was reported to be Master of.

His Lady (or one whom the people affirmed to be her) was at We finingter, as is supposed, to see how he behaved himself, rather then for any cause she had to lament him, for she was not observed to act any thing towards his Assistance.

One of his Daughters (being a married Gentlewoman) was there also, using

some Womanlike passionate expressions on his behalf.

After the usual Proceeding of the Court in such Cases; viz. the Writ of Habeas Corpus returned and filed, the Warrant of his Commitment read, and that the Kings Attorney General had moved the Court, acquainting them at large upon what account he had been Indicted, how he stood Attainted of High-Treason, and prayed an Award for his Execution; Likewise after holding up his hand, that it was demanded of him, What he had to say, why Judgment should not be Awarded according to Law.

The faid Sir Thomas Armestrong then alledged he had been out of the Kingdom when this Outlawry or Process was against him (or he used some expressions to that purpose) which availing him nothing, he then desired he might have the liberty of a Tryal, and being told it was too late to ask that now, since nothing remained but

for the Court to make a Rule for his Execution.

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He defined some Statute might be read, which being readily granted, although he alledged by that Statute he ought to have a Tryal, yet on the contrary, it appeared that he could not thereby claim the benefit of a Tryal, unless he had surrendred himself, as directed in the said Statute.

Several other Infignificant Evalions being by him made, they were all fully answered, and the Court Ordered that a Rule should be made for his Execution, on

Friday (viz. the 20th of June, 1684.)

He then used some reflecting Expressions, and complained that he had been Robbed since he was in Custody; also pleaded something of his Innocency, or that he was as Innocent as some other Men, to whom a Tryal had been offered; his Daughter also used some reflecting language.

The Court then ordered the Keeper of Newgate to take back his Prisoner, and he was accordingly carried back to Newgate, in order to his Execution, as in Case

of High-Treason.

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